The President then takes up the subject of the If none should be pensioned under this bill except those ut-ry anable to work, I am satisfied that the cost stated in the satismate referred to (\$4.707,120) would be many times If none should be pensioned under this bill except those divery mable to work, I am satisfied that the cost stated in the satisfied reddened to the cost stated in the satisfied reddened to (\$4.767,120) would be many times anythinged, and with a constant increase from year to year; and it here partially unable to earn their support could be destited to the privileges of this bill, the probable increase of expense would be almost appalling. . . If this bill should become a law, with its tremendous addition to our previous obligation, I am thoroughly convinced that further efforts to take the federal revenue and frestorckome part of it to our people will and perhaps should be strenuously questioned. I has constantly been a cause of pride and congratuation to the american citizen that his country is not put to the charge of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace. Yet we are now itying under a war tax which has been tolerated as poseciul times to meet the obligations incurred in war. But years past in all parts of the country the demand for the reduction has increased in volume and urgency. I am not withing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which ing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which is subject and which moreover will have the effect of Beoppointing the expectation of some people and their desire and hope for relief from war traxition in time of beace.

And hope for relief from war taxation in time of beace.

His last annual message to Congress and his suggestions therein relative to pension legislation are quoted, and the President says in conclination:

I do not think that the object, the conditions and the limitations that auggested are contained to the bill under consideration. I adhere to the sentiments thus herefore suppressed, then the well threatment by this bill is in my opinion such that, but the well threatment by this bill is in my opinion such that, but the well threatment by this bill is in my opinion such that, but the well threatment by this bill is in my opinion such that, but the well that the well of the people. I harred with a great responsibility on behalf of the people, if hereof with a great responsibility on behalf of the people, if here we were the well of the consideration of this many opinional duty in reliation thereto, regardless of the consequences, except such as appear to be related to the wat and highest interests of the county.

A DAYS WORK IN CONGRESS.

MR. HOAR ADVOCATES THE LADS SCHEME. THE POST-OFFICE BILL DISCUSSED-SENATOR PLUMB

APPEALS FOR STAR ROUTES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The presiding officer presented a message to the Senate to-day from the Presi dest, with consular reports on the extent and character of emigration and immigration. In his letter of transmittal to the President Secretary Bayard says: The countries from which the highest proportions of skilled labor as compared with the total emigration are derived has been outlined by tables prepared in this department from the vitures of the Treasury Department. The result tends to show that when the industrial welfare of the United States a considered indiscriminate restriction of immigration would be quite as mischievous as indiscriminate permission is smedimes represented to be.

The resolution heretotore offered by Mr. Blair directing the Committee on Education and Labor to continue (during the recess) and complete the investigation as to the relations between labor and capital, was taken to the relations between labor and of the erection of a manual pand adopted.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill in aid of the erection of a nenument to General Joseph Warren, who tell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Referred to the Committee on

menument to General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Referred to the Committee on Library.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb calling, on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the existence of a rule in the Pension Office whereby bearings are refused to applicants because they have spplied to Congress for reher was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, the Senate bill relating to the manutacture and sale of gas in Washington (limiting the price to \$1 per thousand cubic feet and directing an investigation of the whole subject by a Board to be apponned by the Secretary of War) was taken up. In answer to a question by Mr. Frye as to the rate fixed in the bill, Mr. Spooner said that the committee was not absolutely satisfied that \$1 per thousand cubic feet would be a fair rate to the company; but there was a provision in the bill that it the Secretary of War became satisfied from the report of the Beard, that that rate would not allow of a dividend of 7 per cent on the capital stock of \$2,000,000, the company might be licensed by him to charge such a rate as would allow that dividen!.

Mr. Gorman moved to amend the bill by substituting the Secretary of the Interior for the Secretary of War. The an endment was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill expressed the apprehension that the bill would inflet on the district the very poorest quality of gas made from naphtha.

Mi. Specuer replied that more than half of the gas now supplied (at \$1.7.5 per thousand cubic feet) was naphtha gas, and was extremely deleterious to health. The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Evarts the House joint resolution

maphtha gas, and was extremely deleterious to hear. The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Evarts the House joint resolution giving the thanks of Coagress to Joseph Francis (for his life-saving appliances, by which thousands of lives have been saved) and providing for a gold medal suitably me-ribed in recognition of his emment services, was taken up. Arguments in favor of the joint resolution were made by Messrs. Evarts and Morgan, and against it by Mr. Cameron. It was laid aside without

against it by Mr. Cameron. It was laid aside without action.

The Senate then at 2:10 resumed consideration of the Eads-Tehnantepec bill, and Mr. Hoar continued his argument in support of it. Ref-rring again to Mr. Morgan's assertion as to the Gadsden treaty being still in force, he said that no considerable number of persons shared that opinion. He was always sorry to hear anything said, showing a disposition to disregard or undervalue the rights of Mexico. As to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State in 1881, addressed a dispatch to Mr. Lowell declaring that that treaty was still in force and, ten days afterward, Mr. Blaine renewed to Mr. Lowell a proposal to relieve the treaty of some embarrassing teatures and leave it, as its tramers intended it to be, a full and perfect settlement of all possible issues between the United States and Great Britain in declaring that its interests and decires were the sole rule and law for its public conduct in dealing with other States, how could it enter on this great public trensection (the building of the Nicaragua Canal) in defiance of the obligations of the Ciayton-Bulwer treaty! It was not for the interest of the United States to undertake the armed occupation of a little strip of land in Nicaragua while the entrance to the proposed canal was commanded and blockaded by Great Britain; but take the armed occupation of a little strip of land in Nicaragua while the entrance to the proposed canal was commanded and blockaded by Great Br tain; but on the other hand the Tehuantepee hip Railroad would be through the territory of a friendly republic. Referring to Mr. Morgan's claim that any 1sthuian canal was but an extension of the coast line of the United States, he disclaimed the idea (as having no support in international law, in morals or in national necessity) that the United States had any tight to interfere with any South American State, great or small, that undertook to construct an inter-occanic canal within its own domain and by its own authority. That a great nation had any right, because of its own interests, fancied or real, to dictate to a small nation, because it was small and weak, the conduct of its own affairs, or its management of its own territory and domains, was a pretension which belonged to Great Britain only.

At the close of Mr. Hoar's speech the bill was laid aside temporarily.

aside temporarily.

The Senate at 3:15 p. m. proceeded to the consideration of the Post-office bill. Mr. Plumb (a member of the Committee on Appropriations having charge of the bill) spoke for mereased appropriations for the star roots extraction.

The Senate bill granting to California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of lands in that State was passed-yeas 41; nays 5—the nays being Messis. George, Marcy, Riddieberger, Saulsbury and Vance. On motion of Mr. Mahone the Senate bil to author-tze the Secretary of War to exchange guns with the R. E. Lee volunteer Battery, of Petersburg, Va., was

E. Lee volunteer Battery, or Petersburg. Va., was passed.
On motion of Mr. Dawes the House bill empowering the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory was passed. A motion to reconsider the vote passing it was entered by Mr. Platt, so that he might have time to examine it.

This being Friday, the House proceeded to the consideration of private business.
A Senate bill was passed, with amendment, for the payment of the claims of Albert H. Emery, of Stamford Conn., against the United States for a testing machine built by him for the United States.

The House at 4:20 took a recess until 7:30 for the consideration of pension bills.

TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES DISAPPEAR. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).—An official list of the standing and select committees of the House published to-day does not include the "Select Committee on Pan-Electric Telephone Stock " of which Mr. Boyle is chair-man nor one other select committee which was appointed ander a resolution of the House. Why the Pan-Electric Committee should have been dropped is something of a mystery. The report of that committee is on the calendar of the House and has never been acted on. Under the rules the committee can call up its report in the morning rules the committee can call up its report in the morning hour some day next week provided it is called. It is understood that the committee was omitted with the knowledge and consent, if not by the direct order of Speaker Carlisie. He has no right to issue such an order. It is pro able that the omission will be called to the attention of the House and that an effort to ascertain the reason and authority for it will be made. It looks very much as though the Pan-Electric Committee has been dropped in order to evade the questions raised in its report. For some reason the Democrats do not want to face the music.

WHY RETALIATION MEASURES ARE DELAYED. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).—There is some talk of a meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-morrow although minority members of the committee had received no formal notice of it at a late hour this afternoon. It is intimated that the delay of the committee in acting on the Senate bill is due to a difference of opinion setting on the senate only is due to a difference of opinion one members of the Administration as to whether any issation abould be enacted. It is asserted that the nk and firm attitude of Secretary Manning is by no ans approved by Secretary Bayard who rtill clings to plan of a settlement of the fishery controversy through medium of an international commission. Perhaps. Mr. Bayard is not altogether pleased because the rs and opinions of Mr. Manning are sought in respect matter which the Secretary of State regards ally within his own province. The failure of Fresident cland to express decided views on the subject of the posed legislation is stributed to the inability of hissers to agree. It is regarded as somewhat strange no meeting of the sub-committee to which the Senative was referred has yet been called.

most without a dissenting voice the House Committee thipping to day resolved to make a favorable reportr. Dingley's bill to protect the naheries of the United est. The bill makes liable to esture and forfeiture foreign vessel found taking tish of any kind within a marine miles of the shores of the United States.

A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE FOR NEW-YORK. scroif, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Pub-ings to-day scoopted the report of the sub-com-the hill for the purchase of a site for the New-the to

confers discretionary power upon the Secretary of Tressury to purchase a site for new buildings above rry-st. and within five squares of the Hudson River. If one block is purchased it is not to exceed \$800,000 in cost and is to be used as a site for the Appraiser's Stores Building, while if two blocks are purchased the limit of cost is fixed at \$1,500,000 and upon this site is to be erected a new Custom House and Appraiser's Stores. There was no opposition in committee to the adoption of a favorable report on this bill which is now being prepared by Chairman Dibble.

BILLS FOR PUBLIC DEFENCE. THREE REPUBLICAN SENATORS INTRODUCING PA-TRIOTIC MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-A bill was introduced in the Senate, to-day by Mr. Stanford to provide mortars and heavy guns for the armsment of the forts, coast defences and vessels of the United States. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, jointly, are directed to select associations firms, or individuals, who at the own expense and for the purpose of constructing mortars and heavy guns, for the use of the United States, shall be authorized to establish four several ordnance plants to be located, at South Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Birmingham, Ala; and San Francisco, Cal. The Secretaries, for the miormation of the parties invited to establish ordnance plants, shall furnish memoranda containing information concerning the character and value of the plant required; the aggregate value of each plant to be not less than \$1,000.000; the character, number and dimensions of mortars and guns required—the minimum gun to be six inches in diameter of bore, the maximum can to weigh 100 tons and the time of completion and order of delivery.

All the material used in the construction of plant, mortars and guns, must be of domestic production. For the work done remunerative and reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the contracting parties, shall be paid; and to induce the investment of private capital in add ordnance plants and to pratect the investors against lo-s the Secretaries of War and the Navy, will, in behalf of the United States for the period of ten years from hing said ordnance plants, orders of the United States for mortars and guns that shall amount in value annually, to \$1,000,000.

One provision contemplates the necessity of the Government buying the plants and the parties must agree to sell when called upon. Yet another provision requires the builders of the plants to be ready for work on the guns, etc., twenty-four months after eliging their contracts.

A bill was also introduced by Senator Cameron toda, for the increase of the Naval establishment. It authorizes the President to have constructed oy contract to the versels shall on trial display a speed greater than twenty knots under tes and heavy guns for the armament of the forts, coast detences and vessels of the United States. The Sec-retary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, jointly,

MR. WEAVER'S STATEMENT DENIED. SECRETARY MANNING SAYS HE WAS NOT DIRECTED

BY THE PRESIDENT TO OBEY THE LAW. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Weaver, of Iowa, stated that he had to-day received word from the

ver as given above. Mr. Manning said that nothing had been said or sent to him by the President on the subject.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Lieutenant Webster Doty and Surgeon Joseph Hugg have been ordered before the Retiring Board. Lieutenant F. W. Coffin has been detached from the New-Hampshire and ordered to special duty under Commander R. D. Evans. Lieutenant William G. Hannum and Ensign W. W. Buchanan have been ordered to the receiving ship New-Hampshire; Ensign William L. Howard to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Chief Engineer William S. Smith to duty at San Francisco as inspector of machinery of the new vessel to be built there for the Government. The leave of absence of Colonel R. S. La Motte, 13th Infantry, has been extended one month, and that of Paymaster Charles M. Terrell extended two months.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11, 1987. Colored People's Fair.—The House Committee on Commerce has ordered a favorable report on a bill giving Government recognition to the Freedmen's Exposition to be held in Alabama, but has strick out the appropria-tion of \$600,000 proposed in the bill.

tion of \$600,000 proposed in the bill.

DISMISSED FOR HAZING.—Secretary Whitney to-day approved the sentence of the Genoral Court-Martial dismissing from the Annapolis Naval Academy Cadets James W. Cinton and George B. Fife, of the fourth class. They were convicted of hazing.

PASSPORT FREE.—Mr. Hitt has been instructed by the

Passforf Fees.—Mr. Hitt has been instructed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to report favorably the bill to reduce to \$1 the fees on passports. The report will state that the proposed reduction is directly in the interest of Americans who are compelled to make frequent visits to Cuba and the West India Islands, who are now required to pay a fee of \$5 for a passport, while the Spanish Government exacts a fee of but 60 cents for

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.—The conferees on the Anti-The anti-Polygamy Bill.—The conferees on the Anti-Polygamy bill reached a complete agreement to-day on the points of difference between the two Houses. The bill, it is expected, will be reported to the Senate bill which provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees to administer on the property of the Mormon Church is omitted. The bill repeals the charier of the Mormon Church and instructs the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to recover all of the property of that corporation which was not acquired in accordance with the laws of the United States. It also revokes the charter of the Mormon immigration Society and devotes the property of both of the corporations to public school purposes.

BLAINE AND SHERMAN.

MURAT HALSTEAD DISCUSSES THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Prom The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Sherman's position before the country is such that it does not occur to us that it needs positing and celebrating. It is no longer questioned. We are for Mr. Sherman as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe that he should have the solid delegation of his own State.

as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and beleve that he should have the solid delegation of his own
State.

We shall support that proposition. As for "loyalty to
Blaine," we supported him earnestly and thoroughly as the
Republican nominee for the Presidency, thouch neither
he nor we believed his nomination the most expedient that
could be made. We do not know what the Republicans
of the nation will agree upon in the course of the year,
during which there is time for reflection. They will probably make up their minds to nominate a winning man—
and we shall not begin now to say that Mr. Blaine
could not win. That would not seem to us a provident or auspicious opening. It does not occur to us
that it is the part of wisdom, or that it is decent or fair to
taunt Mr. Blaine with the chapter of accidents that
caused the loss of New-York and the election. We do not
know whether Mr. Blaine or any Republican carry
the State of Indiana or the State of North Carolina. The
tepublicans of Indiana will probably be able to send a
delegation to represent their preferences to the National
convention. We should be glad if they would join Ohio
for Sherman. Occasionally we are informed that such is
itsely to be the case. The same sort of news comes from
Kentucky. The momentous decision will be largely referred to the State of New-York. The Republican delegation of that State will have an extraordinary responsibilty,
We have a few points to make in this connection, and

terred to the State of New-York. The Republican delegation of that State will have an extraordinary responsibility.

We have a few points to make in this connection, and
ask Republicans to give them considerate—not controversial—attention. We believe the Republicans can win
next time, and that there are several men
with whom they can do it; and we do not
welieve there is enough left of the Mugwump influence to
serve as a scarecrow. We at least shall not be alarmed
about it before or after the nomination. We have reason
to believe that Mr. Blaine and his closest friends have
not made up their minds that he is to be in the Freattential race. They await public opinion. It is of extreme importance to them to understand that opinion
(The assumption that Mr. Blaine is, as they any in Maine,
a "hell-bent" candidate for the Presidency, is an error.
And last, but not least, we feel well assured that it is of
the first importance that there should be continued, as
they happily crisis, not merely courteous, but cordial reliations between the friends of Mr. Blaine and the friends
of Mr. Sherman We doubt whether we could better
serve Sherman by going out early every morning to beat
the tom-tom on the mountains.

THE BIG STRIKE AT AN END. SYMPATHETIC STRIKERS TO GO TO WORK

AUSTIN CORBIN AND DISTRICT NO. 49 AGREE-ENGINEERS AND BREWERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

The general strike of the 'longsheremen and freight. handlers to help the New-Jersey coal-handlers to resist a reduction in wages has come to an end, and the 30,000 men who are on strike through sympathy will be at work again on Monday provided their places will be at work again on Monday provided their places have not been filled. This was brought about by a settlement made with Austin Corbin in Philadelphia yesterday. Some of the companies have not as yet granted the demand, but as District Assembly No. 49 regarded Mr. Corbin as their main adversary, and as he has made terms with them, they have concluded to "recommend" to the men whom they "recommended" to come out that they should go back to work.

work.

As was predicted yesterday, the calling out of the brewers and stationary engineers, which was mended by the manger of the 'longshoremen's and coal-handlers did to be a stroke which would bring the manger of the the trained was a complete failure.

Not a man in either trade obeyed the order. The offect of the refusal was dispiriting on the strikers. A number of them returned to work yesterday, and the refusal was dispiriting on the strikers. A number of them returned to work yesterday.

A special meeting of the Executive Board of the Journeyman Brewers' Association was called for yesterday morning at No. 215 Forsyth-st, to consider what action should be taken. Secretary Heerbrandt told of the order to strike, but said that the officials of District Assembly No. 49 refused to give it in writing with the scal of the district attached, and unless he received such an order as would refuse to take the responsibility of ordering a strike. The Executive Board approved his course and instructed him to see Secretary Stitert, of the Master Brewers' Association. They also passed resolutions of sympathy with the strikers and ordered an assossance of 25 cents a week on each member. Mr. Heerbrandt went at once to the head-quarters of the Master Brewers at No. 2 Clinton place, where he found Mr. Scholler and the next two secretaries, and then the announcement was made that there would be no strike at the present time, at all events. Mr. Heerbrandt, who practically controls the journeymen's organization, says if an attempt is made to discipline the brewers for their rejusal to obey an informal order an appeal will be taken directly to the General Executive Board.

The action of the sla and porter brewers was similar to that of the lager beer brewers. When Master Workman O'Connell received the order he at once sent to the various brewers and informed the men, Meetings were called for last night of the employees in each statishishment to decide what all the brewers he had been concerned by the master brewers, and them he

A committee of the dissatished men employed by the Reading road called on Mr. turtun at his Philadelphia office in road called on Mr. turtun at his Philadelphia office in termined to strike at noon unions berns were made that were agreeable to listrict Assemby No. 43. The men said that it would be impossible to hold to the sa called some of the control of the cont

EASTON, Feb. 11 (Special).-John Kirkpal

however the case might be where property v as damaged by violence, there was no ground for a surt for damages because the profits were leavened by the advice which the detendants gave to the laborers. Clarence A. Seward argued in behalf of the company, alleging that the acts of the detendants had been greatly injurious to the company's business. After an argument in reply by Samuel Ashton, Judge Brown took the papers and reserved his decision.

All the coal dealers in Brooklyn were delivering coal yea'erday with police protection, but it is expected that the strikers will want their places again in a day or two. Along the river fronts the situation was unchanged and work was going forward with non-union men on all the vessels. A report that union men had returne I to work could not be confirmed.

The strikers and the regular and special policemen had another quiet day yesterday in New-Jersey. Some of the old hands made application to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western officials for work as brakemen, but were told that there was no work for them yet. The treight-handlers are nearly all willing to return to work. They probably will be taken back. The 'Longshoremen's Union assembled in St. John's Hall, Jersey City, and received some money; there was a great deal of disantistaction and grambling. At Port Johnson a meeting of strikers was held in the morning; it was attended by the coal-handlers and the men from the manufactories and oil refineries which have sant down for want of coal. The proceedings were kept secret.

REPLACING STRIKERS IN BOSTON. SEVERAL CARS RUN ON THE STREET RAILWAYS

THAT HAD BEEN TIED UP.

BOSTON, Feb. 11 (Special).—The strike on the Cambridge and South Boston street railways has caused a great deal more inconvenience than the recent tie-up on the Consolidated, for there is no competing line in either South Boston or Cambridge. Both companies have up to this evening maintained a firm front, and are hiring all the men they can, but have not been able to do much in the way of accommodating the public. About 9 o'clock THAT HAD BEEN TIED UP. the men they can, but have not been able to do much in the way of accommodating the public. About 9 o'clock a car was started out in Broadway guarded by fifty po-licemen at the start, while four mounted officers flanked the car. The car had run only a few lengths when every one was astonished to see a lady signalling for a ride.

There was some doubt about accepting her as a passenger, for everybody expected trouble. She insisted on riding, "just to see the fun." The car rattled along Broadway at a lively pace. An escort of 200 or 300 boys who attempted to accompany the car and to exercise the full capacity of throat and lungs at the same time, found both legs and yelling power giving out after half or three-quarters of a mile had been covered. The chorus of shouts did not cease, however. Windows were thrown up all along the line, and women screamed as loudly as up all along the line, and women screamed as loudly as men and boys. The only difficulty encountered was the disposition of teamsters and drivers of other cars to move as slowly as possible, in order to delay the non-union car, but the driver was patient and the police cleared the tracks as rapidly as possible. The car passed through to Wassuington-st., thence to Franklin-st., where it turned off for the trip back. The demonstration down town was slight, and the trip was made almost on schedule time, twenty-eight minutes. Fifteen passengers were carried altogether. On the trip back the K-st. stable was reached at 10:12 a. m. without important incident. The number of fares for the round trip wes forty. A few other trips were made during the day On the Cambridge road no attempt has yet been made to run the cars, although the company say that plenty of new men have applied for work, and also declare that the new applicants are of a better class than the strikers. There have been no serious acts of violence on either road as yet, violations of the law consisting in a few simple assaults.

DISCONTENT OF LEHIGH VALLEY IRON WORKERS. HOKENDANQUA, Penn., Feb. 11.-The laborers at the East Pennsylvania Rolling Mill have quit work, because their request for an increase in wages was refused. The employes of the Crane Iron Works, one of the most extensive concerns in the Lehigh Valley, have sent a demand for increased compensation to the president of the com-pany. The Glendon Iron Company is reducing its force and will cease mining ore from some of its own mines. but will continue to operate the outside mines. This is done in order to have the company's works for use when the leased properties are exhausted and avoid paying the augen has posted notices at its furnaces that the wages of all operatives will be advanced ten per cent. The inof all operatives will be advanced ten per cent. The increase was made voluntarily by the company. The trouble at the works of the Iron Mountain Mining Company, Marbie Hall, continues. From the present outlook there is no prospect of an early or pleasant settlement of the difficulty. It is a Philadelphia concers and leased the mines of Henry Fulmer, of Easton. The rupture at the mines was due to a trivial heddent. Kelly & Smith, the miners operating the plane, declined to pay a bill of less than \$150, alleging that the entractor had not performed his part of the agreement properly or satisfact rily. The latter talked of attachments and other law methods. These threats reaching the ears of the foreigners working the mines, they quit work and promptly demanded their wages. It was impossible to make them understand the situation. The Hungarian miners say that they are entirely destitute, being without money or food.

say this, however: If the engineers were ordered out, they will either have to come out or get out." At the meeting of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 3C, which was held in Boston last night, it was resolved to give moral and financial aid to the strike.

One of the engineers said: "By our striking we would throw 75,000 men and women out of work, and we do not care to take that responsibility."

At the headquarters of the Ocean Association the men har rather a discouraged air, and it was acknowledged that some of the strikers had gone back to work. However, James Hurley, one of the Executive Board, said: "Anybody who believes that this strike is over is mistaken."

The gloom about the Stevens-Fennimore Institute and the headquarters of the Ocean Association was changed to rejoicing when about 9 p. m. Timothy B. Putnam, who has had charge of the strike and who for two days has been in Philadelphia trying to straighten things out on the Philadelphia trying to straighten things out on the Philadelphia and Reading roac, arrived at the hall. He was eagerly welcomed by District Master Workman Quinn and the members of the Board of Arbitration, and a short executive session was held. At its conclusion Mr. Putnam came out and made the following statement:

**Accommittee of the United Labor party. In Clarkender Hall last night, was the metion made by W. R. Levison, of the XVIth Assembly District, to make the planks contained of the party need not subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need not subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need not subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need not subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need not subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need not subscribe to the beauton and short and notes discussion a motion to refer it to the Committee of the subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need to subscribe to all the planks contained of the party need to subscribe to all the planks contained of the party ne CHEERING THE NEWS OF A SETTLEMENT.

old hands on bituminous and hard coal docks is a fullure and will probably be declared off by the local assembly and will probably be declared on by the one assessment of the Knights of Labor. In Perth Amboy the striking coal handlers from the docks of the Lehigh Valley Kailroad Company are deserting the Knights of Labor in amail gangs and returning to work. About thirty men went back to work to day.

A RAILROAD STRIKE IMMINENT.

Pfittadeliphia, Feb. 11 (Special).—Considerable un-casiness prevails to-day strong the employes of the leading railroads and a general strike is probable. The tr uble is in consequence of the agreement reached at last Tuesday's meeting. Only one assembly—No. 6,285 has approved the agreement. The men contend that they have grievances of their own, apart from their sympathy with the strikers at Jersey City, which have been alto-gether ignored. They are not only dissatisfied with the manner in which the agreement withholds them from active participation in the coal-handlers' strike, but that they intend to press their grievances to a satisfactory actionment. Impromptu meetings were held along the line yesterday and the conclusion of the men is for a strike. A committee of the railroad hands called at the general office of the company to-day and had another conference with President Corbin, General Manager Mo-Leod and Superintendent Sweigard. with the strikers at Jersey City, which have been alto

THREATENED STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (Special).—The textile workers are again dissatisfied and declare there will be a general strike of the trade unless the manufacturers submit the differences at present existing to a disinterested arbitration board. The Clothing Exchange aunounced to-day that in the future they would employ men in or outside that in the future they would employ men in or outside the Knights of Labor, but at present no member of the order will be taken on until the strike is satisfactorily ended. Leaders of the assemblies say, however, that the exchange will have the whole order to fight and that a boycott will be placed throughout the country on all clothing made by the members of the exchange unless the doors are opened to them very soon and all non-union hands are discharged.

LABOR CONTROVERSIES IN VARIOUS PLACES. COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.- The interstate convention of miners and operators has agreed on an advance of five cents till November I and five cents additional after that date to May I of next year. Dover, N. H., Feb 11.—Cloutman's shoe factory at

Farmington started up this morning with 274 employes, leaving 126 still out. It is thought that the strike will be of short duration.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 11.-L. W. Faulkner & Son have shut down Livingston's woollen mill because of the great inequality in the price of raw material as compared with the market price of the manufactured goods. Fifty hands are thrown out of work.

MINOR ITEMS IN THE LABOR WORLD. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery railroad ha voluntarily granted the mechanics in its employ a Saturday half-holiday, and District Assemby No. 75 expects that the other roads will do the same, though no demands will be made on them.

The strike in E. S. Higgins & Co.'s carpet factory has been settled, and the men will return to work on Mon-

PAILURE OF N. TIBBALS & SONS.

Nathan Tibbals, John A. J. Tibbals and Nathan V. Tibbals, composing the well-known firm of N. Tibbals & Sons, dealers in books, stationery, etc., at No. 124 Nassaust, made an assignment yesterday to Orville B. Ackerly, preferring Mary D. Hean for \$151 17; H. F. Tibbals \$106 84; Martion H. Tibbals \$190 and Celia M. Reynolds for \$330. The business was started by the senior member of the firm in 1857; he admitted his son John A. J. in 1871 and Nathan V. Tibbals in 1878. They were burned out in the Fotter Building on January 31, 1882, in Park Row, at which time they sustained a loss of over \$40,000, and as their insurance was less than haif that amount they were obliged to compromise with their creditors, which they did, paying forty cents on the deliar. Since then they have done a moderate business, but were not thought to be making any headway. Their store was largely patronized by clergymen and studentsore was largely patronized by clergymen and studentsore was largely patronized by clergymen and studentsor was Nathan Tibbals, John A. J. Tibbals and Nathan V. Tib

ATTEMPTING TO KILL HIS WIFE.

a resident of Durham, but lately s boatman on the Erie Canal, attempted to murder his wife on the read near the Durham Iron Works by firing two shots from a revolver at her after having knocked her down and beaten her. One of the bullets took effect in her side. Kirkpatrick field and has not yet been arrested. The trouble was caused by Kirkpatrick's attention to a widow, Mrs. Ellen Morrison, who lived near the Durham Iron, Works.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY RECORD RECALLED.

A HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR IMPRISONING A

MAN TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

The trial of a suit for \$100,000 damages, in which General Benjamin F. Butler is both defendant and counsel, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court pefore Judge Coxe and a jury. John H. Lester, the plain-tiff in the suit, was engaged in business in Richmond in the early part of the war. He came north through the National lines on January 25, 1864. He went to Wash-

the early part of the war. He came north through the National lines on January 25, 1864. He went to Washington, took the amnesty oath and, he says, showed his papers to Secretaries Seward and Stanton and satisfied them that his representations were true. General Butler, he alleges, came to the conclusion that he had taken part in the transfer of \$180,000 in gold for the Confederates from Richmond for safe keeping in the North and caused him to be arrested and held in confinement.

Lester had sent for his wife and children and General Butler had agreed to allow them to go to Fortress Monroe on a truce-boat, but when they arrived, without informing Lester who was in prison at Cape Hatteras, he caused Mrs. Lester and her daughter to be searched and took from them, as Lester says, \$12,000 in gold, but gave a receipt for only \$6,000, which was returned after the war. Lester was tried by a court-martial and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but was released after one year and one mouth. While serving under the sentence of the court-martial he was compelled to wear an iron chain with a heavy ball attached.

Backus W. Huntington, who is counsel, with T. C. Campbell, for Lester, opened the case to the jury yesterday. He said General Butler offered to release Lester if he told him where the \$180,000 was concepled. The trial will probably occupy several days. The taking of testimony will begin on Monday morning. General Butler was in the court-room ail day yesterday. He has called upon the Government to defend the case as it arose out of his official acts and those of the court-martial, John E. Develin represents the Govornment as special counsel.

Lester, the plaintiff, now lives in Brooklyn where he lived before the war. He declares that he has never recovered from his imprisonment.

A suit has been begun in the Brooklyn Supreme Court by the wife of Matthew Low, as assigned for her husband, to recover wife of Matthew Low, as assignee for her husband, to recover \$3,000 from the Trow Publishing Company and The Church Press Association. Mr. Low was recently arrested for abandoning his wife and for hubitual drunkenness, and he was committed to the inevirates 'Home by Pelice Justice Walsh. He is a son of the London publisher Sampson Low, and he came to this country a few years age. He secured the position of manager of The Church Press, of which the Key. Peter Cartwright is editor, when it was started as a rival to The Church man. Mr. Low put \$3,000 in the enterprise and received a salary of \$50 a week, with the option of investing \$2,000 at the end of the year or to withdraw what he had avested. But the raper did not prosper and Mr. Low complained to the editor that he had been swindled and imposed upon. At length he decided to have nothing more to do with it, and began to drink heavily from despondency. The Rev. Mr. Cartwright claimed that Mr. Low had bound himself to buy the paper for \$5,000 from the Trow Publishing Company, the real owners. An action to compel him to do so is also pending.

RITS OF LEGAL NEWS. Justice Freedman in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday reserved his decision on the application of Courad N.
Von Glahn for a peremptory mandams to compel the Excise Commissioners to grant him a license to sell liquor at No. 13 New Chambers-st. It was set forth in his benaft that the Commissioners had refused athirarily to give him a license, and had refused to give their reasons. In opposition, affidavits by the Commissioners were presented stating that there were already a large cumber of liquor stores in the vicinity; that the News-cov's Logicing House was directly opposite, and that the relator bad falled to show that the requirements of the neighborhood or public convenience requirements of the neighborhood or public convenience required that the place should be licensed.

The National Bank of the Republic has obtained from Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, an attachment against money on deposit with the National Bank of Commerce belonging to the City of St. Joseph, Mo., in a suit for \$3,750 claimed to be due on interest coupons of bonds issued by the corporation of that city in 1871 and payable to the St. Joseph Bridge to minany or beaver.

Jason A. Magoner yesterday obtained a writ of habeas corpus threeting the authories of the Bloomingdale Asvium to preduce him, although, as his son says, he is not dangerously believed C. Woodraff, who had deposited 100 shares of the Evolution and Solve. City. Ballond Comman with Drevel. Justice Freedman in the Superior Court, Special Term, yes-

home in South Hanover, Mass. The anthorities re use to surrender him, although, as his son says, he is not dangerously
insaine.

Adward C. Woodruff, who had deposited 100 shares of the
Dubinque and Sloux City Railroud Company with Drexel,
Morgan & Co. with a nower of altorney, brought sait recently
in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the directors of
the railway company and Drexel. Morgan & Co. from voting
on the plaintiffs stock or on any stock similarly deposited,
Judge Wheeler decided that the stock deposited by Mr. Woodruff belonged to him and that he has the right to control the
voting on it, but he denies the motion to restrain the voting
on the other stock deposited.

Charles italioch, assignee of claims of the Northern Assirance Company (Limited), of Great Britain, and eleven other
inserance companes for insurance premiums amounting to
\$308 on slik mills at Paterson, N. J. against Frederick S.
Dale, obtained from Justice Andrews vestorday an attachment against Dale's property in this St. te.

Ju ge Snipman in the United States Circuit Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Herbert Steward, who
was accused of contempt of court in relieving to appear as a
witness before A. J. Rich, who was appointed by the United
States District Court of Induspolis as a special master in a
case pending in that court, Steward's counsel raised the
question as to the power of the court to punish any one for
contempt in refusing to teatify before a special master appointed in another district, Judge Shipman decided that the
power existed but under the circumstances did not fine
Steward.

THE COURT OF APPEARA

ALBANT, Feb. 11.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down:

J Daniel Ackerman and others, appellant, agt. Isaac P Powers, responsent: Elvira Vicks, administratrix, etc. appealant, agt. the New York Central and Hudson filter Railroad Company, Judgment affirmed with costs.

In the matter of the applic tion of the Water Commissioner of Amster lam to acquire lands, appellant, of John C Chaluers and others, respondent. Order of the deneral and Special Terms reversed and taxation of the clerk affirmed without costs.

costs.
The People or rel. Sidney Dillon and others, appellants, agt.
Edward Gilon and others, assessors, etc. respondent; Sarah

The Feople or rel. Safney Dillon and others, appellants, agt. Edward Glion and others, assessors, etc. respondent; Sarah M simmons, appellant, agt. Zachariah E Simmons, respondent. Order affirmed with costs.

The Feople or rel. the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal to unpany, respondent saft. Zachariah Rosse, assessor of Marble Town, appellant. In the matter of the application of the Staten Island Raliroad Company to acquire lands of the New-York Dyeing istablishment; In the matter of the application of the Staten Island Raliroad Company to acquire lands of Charles K Hamilton and others. Appeal distributed.

Willitta agt. Willitta. Motion for re-argument denied.

Causes Argued.

No. 233—George H Richardson and others, appellants, agt.
Horace K Thurber, assignee, respondent.
No. 234—Katharine Hickey, by guardian, respondent, agt.
John P Taaife, appellant.
Ordered: That this Court take a recess to February 23.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOL IN LONDON. AUCTION SALES OF WOOL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At the wool sales to day 13,500 bules were offered. Competition was brisk at full raises. Capes, which have lately been somewhat neglected, were in better request too-lay. Other classes were firm. Following are the day's transactions: Victoria—sales, 4,400 bales; scoured, 11d. 21s. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 50, 21s. 55d.; greasy, 6d. 215d. New South Wales—Nales, 2,300 bales; scoured 115d. 21s. 65d.; do, locks and pieces, 5d. 21s. 35d.; do, locks and pieces, 5d. 21s. 15d.; do, locks and pieces, 5d. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 10d. 21s. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 10d. 21s. 35d.; greasy 6d. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 10d. 21s. 35d.; greasy 6d. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 10d. 21s. 35d.; greasy 6d. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 10d. 21s. 35d.; greasy 6d. 25d.; do, locks and pieces, 3d. 21s. 75d. Queens.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S APPOINTMENT

JUSTICE FIELD TELLS HOW IT CAME TO BE MADE In the following statement inclosed in a letter to Mr. Donn Platt, Justice Field of the Supreme Court corrects the errors in Mr. Platt's report of their conversation on the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice, which appeared in the January number of The North American Region:

the errors in Mr. Piatt's report of their conversation on the appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice, which appoared in the January number of The North American Review:

In the spring of 1864 Chief Justice Tancy was taken very ill and reported to be dying. The prespect of a speedy vacancy in the office of Chief Justice naturally led to suggestions as to his probable successor. In the previous year a majority of the Justices, at the instance of Mr. Justice Davis, and through him, informed Fresident Lincoln that in case of a vacancy in the office during the recess of the Court, they would be pleased to see the appointment triven to Mr. Justice to wash had some conversal to the conclusion that Secretary Chase would be the proper man for the place; as he was familiar with all the questions out of which had grown the civil war, and was acquainted with all the lexislation of Concress during its progress, and with the new revenue and enverons of the surject of the succession, and we be the proper man for the place; as he was familiar with all the questions out of which had grown the civil war, and was acquainted with all the lexislation of Concress during its progress, and with the new revenue and enverons of the proper man for the place; as he was familiar with all the questions of the proper was a considered his appointment to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable. We define the highest approximent to be very desirable with the highest approximent and the highest approximent and the highest approximent approximent and the highest approximent approximent approximent approximent approximent appr

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The wool market has been dull during the past week, with sales of all kinds of only 1,997,000 pounds. There has been no material change in prices, but d-a ers have accepted oders at a fraction of a cent under the prices asked some weeks ago. X. Ohio wool can be obtained for 33.5, but some loiders are asking 34c. XX. Ohio is alow at 35 ± 36c. No. I am medium washed wools are firm at 37±38c. Michigan X wool has been selling at 32±325c. but the insite price more nearly represents the market. Combing and Delaine needed demand and are selling at low prices. California wool is quiet. Pulled wools have been in fair demand, with sales of Choice super at 35±45c. Common to Good super at 30±35c, and extra Pulled at 31±32c. In foreign wool there has been no movement of importance.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours—1,515
head: total for week this far. 6 052 head: for same time last
week 7.174 head: consigned through 71 cars, 67 of which to
New-York: 8 cars for sale: prices advanced 10 2156. Fair
to Prime Native Steers \$4 30 284 70, all offerings taken.
Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours—5,400 teat: lots for week
thus far. 27,800 head: for same time last week, 28,800
head: consigned through 7 cars, 5 of which to New-York:
21 cars for sale: market quiet and unchanged. Common to
Prime \$5 50 284 75; Choice to Extra \$5 00 285 30. Ordinary
to Choice Western Lambs \$4 40 286 00, Choice to Extra \$6 25
\$50 40; Canadian Lambs \$4 40 286 00, Choice to Extra \$6 25
\$50 40; Canadian Lambs \$4 40 286 00, Choice to Extra \$6 25
\$6 40; Canadian Lambs \$4 40 286 00, Choice to Extra \$6 25
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\$6 40; Canadian Lambs \$4 40 286 00, Choice to Extra \$6 25
\$6 40; Canadian Lambs \$4 40 286 00, Choice to Extra \$6 25
\$6 40; Soiscited through \$4 5 arg, of which 21 to New-York:
18 cars for sale; market quiet and weak, Light Yies
\$4 70 285 15. Mixed Figs and Light Yorkers \$2 20 28
\$4 0. Soiscited Yorkers \$5 45 285 50; Sleicted Medium
Weights, \$5 50 285 50; Extra \$5 70, other grades unchanged,
2 cars beld over.
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Drovers Journae reports:—Cattle—
Receipts—8,000 head, Shimments—2,000 head, Market LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Property Service Land. Market Receipts—8.000 head. Shimments—2,000 head. Market 10.1000 h. \$3.00±84.15. tolerary and Peolers show at \$2.50±83.85. Cows. Shifts and Mixed \$1.00±83.25. was 185. Cows. Shifts and Mixed \$1.00±83.25. Weal Texams \$4.25. Hrough Fersi \$2.50±83.05. Weal Texams \$4.25. Hrough Fersi \$3.00±83.40. Hogs.—Receipts 18,000 head. shimments \$0.00±83.40. \$25.5.00. Shims. \$3.00±84. Rough and Mixed \$3.00±83.40. \$25.5.00. Shims. \$3.00±84. Shifts—10.100±85.000. head: shipments \$0.00±85.00. Shims. \$3.00±84.00. shipments \$0.00 head; was 15.00±85.00. Western \$3.50±84.75. Texams \$2.50±84.00. Lambs \$4.00±85.00. \$3.00±84.75. Texams \$2.50±84.00. Lambs \$4.00±85.00. \$4.00±85.00.

waster \$3.50\sigma \$4.75. Texans \$2.50\sigma \$4.00. Lambs \$4.00
\(\text{wis} \) 500.

The Louis Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 300 head. Shipments 400 head: the market was active and strong,
ments 400 head: the market was active and strong,
Choice \$1.00\sigma \$4.00\sigma 600. Fair to Good Shipping Steers \$1.80\sigma 4.30 Butchers' Steers, Fair to
ping Steers \$1.80\sigma 4.30 Butchers' Steers, Fair to
good, \$2.30\sigma
\$3.60. Stockers, fair to good, \$2.20\sigma
\$3.60. Stockers, fair to good, \$2.20\sigma
\$3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; hipher in Light and Mixed
the market was active and 50 higher in Light and Mixed
and 100 higher on Choice heavy grades. Choice Heavy and
sutchers' Solections \$3.40\sigma 8.50. Packing, fair to good,
\$5.20\sigma 55. Yorkers, menum to fancy, \$5.00\sigma 55.00\sigma 55.00\sig



A SKIN WITHOUT BLEMISH.

No organ is so perfect and so beautiful as the skin. Soft as satin, sensitive as a camera, tinted with the lovellest delicacy, it yet has the strength and elasticity sufficient for the protection of all the underlying frame, tissue, muscle, bone and here. Everywhere a network of coderific ducta, veins and pores, it constantly renews itself, and not only with its cease-less desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation and disease. Hence a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA BOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a speedy, economical and infallible cure for every

naily, are a speedy, economical and infallible cure for every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply discases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply hunors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was specially and entirely cured by the CUTICURA REME-

MRS, ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, Ohio

CUTIOURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Send for " How to Cure tikin Discassa," 64 pages, 50 illus-

PLES, black-heads, chapped and city skin prevented by OUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

No organ is so perfect and so beautiful as the skin. Soft as 1 I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematesa, and today cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others.

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3,306 Penna-ava, St. Louis, Mo.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. GUTIGURA REMEDIES in air weeks cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as its ever was.

J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 85c.; RESOLVENT, SL. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND OMEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

HANDS not as dove's down and as white, by